

## Daily Democrat.

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"Politically," said a distinguished Western man, "the victory which McClellan will, as I am persuaded, win in Maryland, the blow he will deal the rebellion, will set us back six months. This scribbler quotes this to confirm his own predictions. If his statements be true, great alarm existed at Washington upon the retreat of Pope's army. 'You have survived the Republic,' said one officer to the President, with a good deal of the same sort. There appeared to be a confidence that McClellan would defeat the enemy; but that would not be a political victory. It would set back the political victory six months. It is plain enough, from the tone of the radical sheets, that they feel mortified at the defeat of the enemy by McClellan, and they still hope it will turn out a small affair."

Governor Andrew seems to have got a revelation from Heaven assuring him that Hunter's proclamation would be expected. Subsequent events show that Heaven is as unreliable as other sources of information, since a victory followed soon after. The Prophet, however, must keep up his reputation, and construe McClellan's victory into a defeat. Jeff. Davis seems to have consulted the Divine oracles, too, for he ordered the order to be executed a day before the Confederate arms. Fanaticism never learns modesty from such facts. They are not to be bluffed by the ways of Providence. Heaven must be under some mistake, for the fanatics can't be.

The audacious profanity of fanaticism was once illustrated by the prayer of the Covenanter, in which he plainly told the Lord that if He did not give them victory they would not have Him for their God. This fanaticism is the old demon that has so often deluged the world in blood, and its manifestations are the most dangerous symptom of the times.

The alarming part of it is, that this spirit is used by political ambition. The most fanatic suggestions are referred to Divine oracles. Fanatics are but the tools of their State craft in accomplishing their selfish purposes.

No doubt God, in His providence, controls all this, but He is His own interpreter, and the audacious wretch that undertakes to read His purposes and carry out his crudities as the oracles of God, is only the victim of his own delusion, or the miserable tool of the depraved ambition of others. Beware of the man who assumes an impudent familiarity with God. Mahomet did so, and he was successful, too. It has been no unusual phenomenon in the world. There are plain rules of right derived from revelation and experience, and the man who forsakes them and undertakes to read the purposes of God is either an audacious fool or an unscrupulous wretch, whose counsels ought to be spurned by wise men.

The late proclamation of the President throws confusion over all ideas of constitutional Government. If military necessity can extend this far, where are its limits? The question of slavery is insignificant. It is the freedom of the white man, not the slavery of the negro, that is concerned. Not only the provisions of the Federal Constitution, but all State Constitutions can be permanently overruled by a proclamation of the Executive. By this proclamation slaves are all emancipated in States or parts of States to put down the rebellion. If a President should deem it necessary he could, by proclamation, establish slavery in all the States. That would, probably, end the rebellion, as effectively as the measure now proposed, and start another.

The President is sworn to see that the laws are faithfully executed; but if he correct in his interpretation of his power, he swears to execute his own will. We could trust a man to do that without an oath. If the doctrine be valid at all, as assumed in this proclamation, constitutional and legal rights are for peace, not for war; for if war comes, the President has dictatorial power to change, not temporarily, but permanently, Federal and State Constitutions. In a second proclamation the President not only suspends the writ of *habeas corpus*, but he also suspends the right of trial by a jury in all the States. Almost any act or word may be construed into that class of offenses by the military. The personal liberty and the life of every man in the free as well as the slave States is put at the discretion of a military tribunal.

Freeman's proclamation of martial law was thought a most wild and crazy act. It was not martial law in his military lines, but over a whole State. Hunter extended it to three States; but the President has extended it over all the States.

We beg leave to state that this is a political, not a military question. Amongst loyal men, who are resolved to put down this rebellion, this proclamation will find few supporters. They will convince the President that he has made a great blunder. In the hour of passion many may be overlooked, but the jealousy of constitutional liberty will not sleep.

As to these active, conscious rebels, they forfeited their lives, and less than that they count so much mercy. Their own Constitution and the integrity of the Government will be sustained. Political power is another

The question is frequently tauntingly put by secessionists, "what do you mean to do with Lincoln's proclamation?" We don't mean to do with it at all. If Mr. Lincoln had proclaimed that the moon was made of green cheese, we see no astronomical reason for giving up all previous theories and coinciding with him. If he had affirmed that "black is the white of your eye," we don't suppose our optics would change color at his bidding. If he had solemnly asserted that Russia was a republic, and Austria henceforth to be a democracy, it is questionable whether his declaration would have any effect upon the form of our Government.

His proclamation is as absurd as any of these suppositions which we have enumerated. He has no authority to exercise his constitutional authority and resolve the country into a despotism. If we are asked what to do about it, we answer, Nothing. Our sole business is to abide by the Constitution of the Union and the Constitution of the States; to battle for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is. Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, in fact and in law, is no more than the empty declarations of any citizen in the Union. It ought to be so treated. If Tom, Dick or Harry cry aloud on the street corners that the world is upside down, we don't suppose the mass of mankind would deem it necessary to walk on their heads at his say so. His proclamation is a nullity in every sense of the word. (It is not Constitutional, and he lacks the power to carry it out. It is as empty a bladder as ever was filled with wind. In the States or parts of States that are in rebellion, he proposes at once emancipation. Those very States or parts of States are where the rebel authority is so completely firm and thorough that all the arms and armies of the United States have not been able to penetrate them. How this piece of paper is so effectual a miracle greater than the blowing of the ram's horns that brought down the walls of Jericho. The Union men are in complete subjection there to a tyrannical despotism. Does he intend, as a reward for their sufferings, as soon as he has made that conquest of the territory which makes emancipation an element of force in restoring the Union unnecessary, to turn loose a savage and subject race upon them, and then alone for the rebels will retreat before the advancing armies of the Union. This is a practical effect of the proclamation if it is Constitutional. It is to the last of Southern territory, a war upon loyal men. It is also impossible. It would take at least five hundred thousand men as a standing army to maintain the proclamation, and after it was carried into effect, and would involve the slavery of the white race. The States would resume their control over the blacks and reduce them to their former condition, or would themselves have to be subjected by an iron despotism.

The proclamation is, therefore, false in theory and unjust in practice. It is the narrow view of a partisan and not the comprehensive plan of a statesman. It is destitute of all that ought to recommend it.

Under such circumstances it should be utterly disregarded. Let the civil and military officers pursue their duties as if such an order had never emanated from the President. What we have to do about it, as we said before, is to do nothing. It legally enjoins nothing and practically enjoins nothing.

Colonel Wilder made a most gallant defense of Munfordsville. Although unfortunately at last, owing to overwhelming numbers of the enemy, it was as well fought as any action during the war. The Colonel has earned promotion, and ought to receive it, although he may never besiege the authorities at Washington for it. He has been one of the most active supporters of the war, and has done, besides that, in recruiting men for the service.

Secesh logic is, that if the Government commits grave errors it is ground for rebellion. That is Secesh logic, and is incompatible with the existence of a Government. On the contrary, it is no reason at all. Political errors are to be corrected by political means. The fatal error of the rebellion is the movement to destroy the Government to correct political errors. Put this armed rebellion out of the way, and we can correct all usurpations of power.

The advance of the glorious army of Shiloh marched through the city yesterday. The veterans, bronzed by the sun, and begrimed with dust, showed robust health and unconquerable spirit. The enemy may outrun them with a good start, but it is all the way he will ever beat them.

We feel bound to state that some of the citizens of Newmarket, although they condemn the conduct of Colonel Morris in not fighting, do not concur in the charge that he showed cowardice.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL MANFIELD.—General Manfield, killed at Sharpsburg, died at the Hotel, Eli Thayer, in Washington, on Saturday last. He was in good spirits during the day, but just before taking leave seemed to have become abstracted, and, after a few moments' silence, said: "Mr. Thayer, I am going into battle. I'll fall, have my body sent to my friends at Middlefield, Conn." He left immediately after making the request.

DEATH OF THE GRANDSON OF LORD BYRON.—The English papers report the death, at Wimbledon Hill, near London, on Sept. 1st, by the breaking of a blood-vessel, of Byron Noel King, Viscount Oakham, son of the Earl of Lovell, and grandson of the poet Lord Byron. He was in his 27th year.

Workmen in Maryland engaged in demolishing an old house in the Rue Ste. Francis, discovered eighteen gold coins bearing the effigy of the Emperor Aurelian and Honorius. They were in an excellent state of preservation.

The following curious epitaph, it is said, may be found in a graveyard in Italy: "Here lies Estella, who transported a large fortune to heaven in acts of charity; and has gone thither to enjoy it."

Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Jr., chief justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, has resigned his place and joined the Eleventh regiment of that State.

(Continued.)

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 26, 1862.

Editors Democrat: I see in your paper of the above date a defense of Colonel Kob. Morris' conduct, communicated by himself, in response to an article which appeared in your paper a day or two ago, over the signature of myself, and other gentlemen of well-known veracity and bravery, who were present, and have a true and full knowledge of the facts. He states that we were "unhindered, three to one." I would like to know where he gets his information from? I am certain he got no such information on the morning we were attacked, not only so, but I can get the testimony of every citizen of Newmarket testifying to the contrary. The truth is, that the enemy had one hundred and sixty men all told. We left Lagrange with one hundred and twenty men, besides several citizens who joined us on the road, and were 26 or 30 who joined us on our arrival at New Castle. With these accessions to our little band, we numbered about as many as the enemy, with one piece of artillery. 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The Raid on Owensboro.  
The Owensboro Monitor, of the 24th, contains the following account of the raid on that place:

On last Friday morning, about sunrise, the guerrillas dashed into the town, and before our citizens knew what was the matter, they had every street corner guarded, and the entire town in their possession. They then proceeded to take from the jail and from the stores what powder they could find, and were on the point of robbing by wholesale some of the stores, but were restrained by their officers. They were restrained, however, to rob Mr. Latta's shop of all the saddles and bridles he had on hand, and we believe Mr. Scott was relieved of some of his stock. At the same time, squads were sent to arrest Union men from whom attempts were made to exact an oath to support the Southern Confederacy, which was unsuccessful with perhaps a single exception. They sent a demand of surrender to Col. Nelson, hoping to re-engage the Clarksville affair, but the gallant Colonel declined, and they were accordingly declined to attack him. Col. Nelson then made preparation to attack them, and was placing a portion of his men as a reserve and protection for the camp while the main body should come up to town and engage the rebels, when he was fired upon by concealed foe, and fell dead shot through the breast. His murderer was killed the next instant. The Federal loss several others in wounded and prisoners, also a number of horses. The guerrillas remained in town until one o'clock when they withdrew, taking with them six or seven boxes. They encamped a few miles from town, where they spent the night. Immediately after the arrival of the guerrillas, two squads of soldiers were sent, one to Rockport and the other to Enterprise, Ind., to notify the militia of the county opposite us. In a few hours the intelligence was spread in every direction and nearly three hundred men, young and old, came with their guns to meet the insolent foe. The steamer Combs was impressed into service and brought them here about dark. They were met by the militia, and a search of the enemy, and about breakfast time Saturday morning came up with him at Southland's farm, seven miles from town. The battle opened with a running fight three-quarters of a mile this side of Southland's, sixty of Nelson's cavalry driving the rear guard and cannon that distance into the lane that goes up to the house. Here the rebels were posted with one half drawn up in the lane and another over in the meadow at a right angle to the first with the cannon in front. Major Townes charged up the lane, exposed to the flanking fire of the battalion and cannon in the field, but his men and horses being untrained, were thrown into confusion, and, with the exception of about twenty, fled at the first fire. The infantry soon came up and took position along the main road in front of the meadow and corn field adjoining it. The rebels advanced to meet them, and a desperate fight ensued; but the unerring aim of the Indiana woodsmen committed such havoc in the rebel ranks that they were compelled to retire. They formed again, however, at a right angle to the main road, and were soon driven from that position. Again they endeavored to make a stand beyond the crest of the hill, but the final gallant charge of the Indiana cavalry, and in every direction. The rebels were in command of Lieut. Col. Martin and Major Scobee and numbered about 400 men. The Federal forces were commanded by Lieut. Col. Wood, of the First Indiana cavalry, and numbered 350 men, including the cavalry that fled at the beginning of the battle and did not return. The Federal loss was three killed and nine or ten wounded, two seriously. Immediately after the battle Col. Wood detailed a squad of men to count the rebels lying upon the field; their report was 35 dead and more than 80 wounded. The 350 men of the Indiana cavalry, who were killed and 17 wounded, 3 of whom have since died.

John Ward, Geo. Berry, James Keatch, R. W. Danvers and two others not recognized. George Robertson, since dead; from Henderson county—Philo Barlow, Andy Wilington, Bartlett Pirle, D. B. Ball, Martin Jones, since dead; Webster county—N. N. Rice, H. E. Keyser, Jesse Dill, Union county—Simon B. Floyd, Thomas G. Davis, William H. Hays, since dead; R. Adams, Hopkins county; J. M. Agnew, McCrackin county; Thos. P. Frazier, Ohio county; J. N. Milligan, Meigs county; — Pennington, Davies county. The names of the Federal killed are: Curtis Lema, Sampson Palmer, Isaac Varner. John Cahoon, an old man fifty-four years of age, had his thigh badly shattered and may not survive. Several rebel prisoners were taken. Our troops being infantry, with the exception of twenty of their mounted men, could not pursue the retreating rebels and returned to town, bringing their arms and wounded with them. The Indiana men were crossing in the afternoon as fast as they could be transferred in skiffs, when the steamer Ben South arrived, bringing some four or five hundred Warwick county (Ind.) boys, some of whom were mounted. They embarked and remained here until Monday, we believe. Besides this reinforcement, two or three companies of Home Guards from our county came to town. The Spencer county troops, who had not already gone were taken by the Ben South to their homes. On Monday morning orders were issued requiring all the stores closed and every male citizen to report himself at three o'clock. This order was complied with by nearly all; but a few had to be brought by a squad of soldiers, and others still fled from town and concealed themselves in the country. Monday night about 500 of the Evansville Home Guards and two companies of the Ninety-first Indiana arrived too late to get a fight. They returned to Evansville yesterday.

CONFEDERATE TROOPERS AT SUFFOLK, VA.—A letter dated Suffolk, Va., Sept. 18, to the New York Herald, says: For some time past it has been rumored that the rebels are in force at Franklin and Zuni, repairing bridges and getting ready for the grand joint attack and river advance of Merrimack No. 2. Scouting parties of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry have been reconnoitering the country from Winchester to Zuni, keeping a close watch of the movements of the enemy. On Monday Major George D. with two mounted companies, started for Holy Sepulchre Chapel, Winchester and South Quay. Hearing that the rebels were repairing the bridge at Franklin, Major Stetzel went rapidly from South Quay to Franklin, and, meeting his men, they proceeded in the woods, proceeded to reconnoiter Franklin. It was reported that the enemy's force consisted of two regiments of infantry, one of the cavalry, and a battery of artillery. As the Major quietly crept forward he was received by a volley of about fifty shots from the other side of the river. Having made his observations, the Major placed one of his pieces on the railroad commanding the old bridge, and the other in the road, and opened on them with grape, canister, and shell, firing some thirty or forty rounds, completely shelling them out. They broke in every direction, and got out of range as quickly as possible. We could not learn the effect of the shot, but from the yelling of the rebels they were supposed to be effective. The command returned to camp this morning, bringing in horses and mules for the Quartermaster's Department. Last A. H. H. A. writer in the Boston Post says of him: Every once of him sent to the army does mischief. He is only used to cover up the blunders of bad strategy. It is added, used by the best surgeons here. In the army it is crowded into wounds by men who know no other way to stop hemorrhage, and there it remains until it becomes filled with filth and maggots. It retains the discharge till they put it, and produces a tolerable stench. The termination of its work is the death of the patient.

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